SHILOVA, S.A., TROITSKIY, V.B.

Some specific features of the attacks of bloodsucking insects upon birds [with summary in English]. Biul.MOIP.Otd. biol. 63 no.4:37-42 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(URAL MOUNTAIN REGION--DIPHTERA)
(PARASITES--PASSERES)

SHILOVA, S. A., USTINOVA, A. P., PETROVA, N. V., TKACHENKO, N. N., KOROVINA, A. G., GLADKIKH, S. G.

"Antitick measures in the nici of spring-summer encephalitis."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, and Infectionists, 1959.

[illegible], L. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] P.

"A virological and serological examination of the focus of tickborne encephalitis in the Perm' oblast." Page 71.

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 25499.

SHILOVA, S. A. and MAL'KOV, G. B.

"Use of Systemic Poisons Against Rodents and Their Ectoparasites in Nidi of Tick-Borne Encephalitis."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Perm Oblast Health and Epidemiology Station and Central Disinfection Research Institute, (Moscow)

SHTROM, S. A.

"The importance of vertebrates in the formation of foci of tick-borne encephalitis." p, 96

Soveshchaniye po prirodnoochagovym problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 251 pp.

Central Scientific- Research Inst. of Disinfection Moscow

SHILOVA, S.A.

Biological foundations of epidemiological prognosis of tick-borne encephalitis. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 65 no.1:37-47 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(PERM PROVINCE---ENCEPHALITIS)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

SHILOVA, S.A.; CHABOVSKIY, V.I.

Species of vertebrate animals serving as hosts to Ixodes persulcatus P.Sch. within the range of this species. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.5:40-51 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TICKS--HOST ANIMALS)

SHILOVA, S.A.; CHABOVSKIY, V.I.; MOROZOV, Yu.V.; SIMKIN, G.N.; VASIL'YEV, B.D.; KRYLOV, D.G.; GOLOVLEV, Ye.L.

Epizootiological importance of birds in foci of tick-borne encephalitis in the Central Urals. Ornitologiia no.6:126-139 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

SHILOVA, S.A.

Possibilities of prognostic estimation of tick-borne encephalitis. morbidity rate. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.3:296-302 My-Je '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta (dir.- prof. V.I. Vashkov).

HC

L 23503-65 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EED-2/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5001590 S/0225/64/000/006/0035/0042

AUTHOR: Gritsan, D. N.; Serpukhova, L. N.; Zhirov, G. A.; Laykina, R. Sh.; Kruzina, N. G.; Buravlev, A. T.; Yefremova, M. M.; Tyutina, V. K.; Shilova, A. V.

TITLE: Electrolytic method for obtaining powder for the manufacture of ferrites

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1964, 35-42

TOPIC TAGS: nickel zinc ferrite, electrodeposition, powder metallurgy, ferrite manufacture, hydroxide precipitation

ABSTRACT: The authors describe their electrolytic method for obtaining a mixture of iron, nickel, and zinc hydroxides with a prescribed composition. The method can also be used to obtain a mixture of hydroxides completely free of extraneous metal ions and therefore not requiring special washing. By subsequent heat treatment, a mixture of oxides of a given composition can be obtained from the hydroxide mixture for the manufacture of nickel-zinc ferrites. This electrolytic method of obtaining nickel-zinc ferrite powders is based on the joint anodic solution of iron, nickel, and zinc in the electrolytic cell and simultaneous precipitation of the ions as hydroxides by the hydroxyl ions generated at the cathode. To elicit

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001590

the possibility of controlling the composition of the hydroxide mixture, the authors studied the kinetics of the electrodeposition of the hydroxide of each metal separately, the completeness of their deposition, and the conditions under which the poorly soluble compounds would not be deposited on the electrodes and would not passivate them. The experiments were conducted at 20 and 90C. Electrolysis was carried out in a glass vessel; the anode was a plate made of the test metal and the cathode was a plate of stainless steel or other metal. Aqueous solutions of various salts and acids were used as the electrolyte, the most suitable being diluted solutions of NaCl, KCl, or HCl. The HCl solutions made it possible to obtain very pure hydroxide mixtures that did not require washing. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosuniversitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov state university)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM,IC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SHILOVA, S. M.

Spinach

"Growing spinach in winter." Sad i og. no. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress October, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

1. SHIICVA, S. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Celery

7. Growing parsley and celery seeds in the South. Sad i og. no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

SHILOVA, T.I.

USSR/Medicine - Rodents Apr 49
Medicine - Leucocytes, Count

"Seasonal Changes in Leucocyte Count of Rodents (Yellow-Throated Mouse, Apodemus Flavicollis Melch.)," T. I. Shilova, Biol Inst, Khar'kov State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 4

Studied seasonal changes of this form because it is a carrier of the virus of Russian tick-borne encephalitis in the nidi of this infection and undoubtedly may involve epizootic tularemia. Drew up 2-page table for differential counts of

41/49T53

USSR/Medicine - Rodents (Contd) Apr 49

yellow-throated mice in Sep 47, Mar 48, Jun-Jul 48, and Oct-Nov 48. Submitted by Acad L. A. Orbeli, 3 Feb 49.

41/49T53

SHIMVA, T.I., inzh.; SHIMOV, P.B., inzh.

Active control of the lapping process. Mashinostroenie no.3:
53-54 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

SHILOVA, V.

We are improving technology. Prom.koop.13 no.9:8 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Smennyy master tsekha No.1 Moskovskoy arteli invalidov "Znamya truda".
(Clothing industry)

SHILOVA, Ye.A.

Testing the precision of threadgrinding machines. Stan. i instr. 26 no.8:29-31 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Screw-cutting machines)

MAYOROVA, E.A.; SHILKIN, O.D.; VASIL'YEV, V.A.; SHILOVA, Ye.A.

Plastic gears for jig-boring machines. Stan.i instr. 33 no.9:10-14 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Drilling and boring machinery)

KIRILLOVA, T.S.; SHILOVA, Ye.A.

Errors in measuring the periodic deviation of the pitch of a lead screw. Izm.tekh. no.7:8-10 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Screws—Testing)

SH[illegible]SKHOV, V.A.; SHILOVA, Ye.A.

Analyzing cyclic errors of thread-grinding and screw-cutting machines. Stan. i instr. 34 no.2:22-24 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Screw-cutting machines)

MAYOROVA, E.A.; SHILOVA, Ye.A.; SHILKIN, O.D.; IL'INA T.S.

Molding gear wheels of caprolan. Stan. i instr. 35 no.6:
23-25 Je '64 (MIRA 17:8)

[illegible], V.A., KAMENSHIKOV, V.S.

Tap for cutting high-precision nuts. Mashinostroitel' no.3:26 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

SHILOVA, Ye. I.; LIVANOV, V. A.: GOLOKHMATOVA, T. N.: and NIKITAYEVA, O. G.

"Ways of Strengthening Aluminum Alloys for Performance at Elevated Temperatures.

"Changes in the Mechanical Properties of Aluminum-Copper-Magnesium Alloys Produced by Plastic Deformation in the Freshly Quenched State and by Short-time Annealing at 200° C.

Light [illegible] Papers [illegible]
Principal Reports [illegible] Conference, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, [illegible] 955)

SOV/137-58-10-21658

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 173 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Livanov, V.A., Shilova, Ye.I., Golokhmatova, T.N., Nikitayeva, O.G.

TITLE: Methods of Hardening Aluminum Alloys Intended for Operation at Elevated Temperatures (Puti uprochneniya alyuminiyevykh splavov dlya raboty pri povyshennykh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Legkiye splavy. Nr 1. Moscow, 1958, pp 88-122

ABSTRACT: Investigations were performed in order to determine the effect of various degrees of cold hardening, as well as of conditions of artificial aging (AA), on the mechanical properties of sheets of D16 alloy (A) at room temperature and at elevated temperatures. The initial material consisted of hot-rolled sheets of the D16 A which had been tempered only, or were tempered and subjected to natural aging for a period of five days; the sheets of the A were work-hardened by means of rolling with reductions equivalent to 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30%. AA of work-hardened sheets, as well as sheets which have not been so treated, was accomplished at temperatures of 150, 170, 190, and 200°C, the soaking time being 6, 8, 10, and 12

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Methods of Hardening Aluminum Alloys (cont.)

hours, respectively. Optimal AA conditions, established on the basis of studies of properties of the A's at room temperature, were maintained during tests at elevated temperatures. The laws governing the changes occurring in the properties of the A relative to the temperature of AA are identical both at room temperature and at elevated temperatures. Specimens which have been aged at 170-180° possess maximal values of σ_s and σ_b, but exhibit very low values of δ. At lower temperatures of AA (130-150°), the strength characteristics of the A's are somewhat impaired, but the δ values are increased. Conducting the AA at a temperature of 190-200° results in a lowering of all mechanical properties of the A. It has been established that the strength of tempered and naturally aged D16 A is favorably affected by work hardening at temperatures of 100-200°. Work hardening (5-20% reduction) increases the σ_b of sheets of the D16 A by as much as 10-15% at a temperature of 100° and by 13-18% at a temperature of 150°. Optimal conditions for processing of sheets of D16 consist of tempering operations and work hardening by means of rolling with reductions of 5-20% followed by AA (130-150° for 10-20 hours). Problems on the nature of hardening of an A by means of mechanical working of it after the operations of tempering and prior to the process of AA are discussed. 1. Aluminum alloys--Hardening

Card 2/2 1. Aluminum alloys--Temperature factors E.K.

SOV/137-58-11-23547

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 242 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shilova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Changes in the Mechanical Properties of Aluminum-copper-magnesium Alloys Under the Effects of Deformation in the Freshly-quenched Condition and of Short-term Heating at 200°C (Izmeneniye mekhanicheskikh svoystv splavov alyuminiy-med'-magniy pod vliyaniyem deformatsii v svezhezakalennom sostoyanii i kratkovremennogo nagreva pri 200°)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Legkiye splavy. Nr 1. Moscow, 1958, pp 123-132

ABSTRACT: In alloys (A) consisting of Al+4.8% Cu+0.2% Mg, and in the standard D18 and V65 A, work-hardening by 2, 4, and 10% elongation has the result that the more work-hardened material has a higher σ_b up to 9 hours of aging time, while thereafter the curves for σ_b versus natural aging time intersect for various degrees of work-hardening, and when holding time is longer the more highly work-hardened material proves to be the weaker. The application of work-hardening in the freshly-quenched condition to the Al+3.7% Cu+1.3% Mg and Al+2.5% Cu+2.5% Mg A, as well as to D16, shows that the more highly work-hardened material retains an elevated σ_b after natural

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Changes in the Mechanical Properties of Aluminum-copper-magnesium Alloys (cont.)

aging for up to 10 days, and the curves of σ_b versus natural aging time for different degrees of work-hardening do not intersect. The Al+5% Cu, Al+4% Cu+1% Mg and D1 alloys represent a case intermediate between the foregoing. A short-term heating of the investigated A at 200°C for 10 days results in a reduction in σ_b due to recovery. The magnitude of this diminution proves different in different A. In A having a constant total Cu and Mg content of 5% the softening declines as the Mg contents increase.

L. R.

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Qualitative composition of lysimetric waters in some Podzol types [with summary in English]. Vest.LGU 13 no.21:5-18 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Leningrad Province--Podzol) (Soil percolation)

35025
S/689/61/000/000/016/0[illegible]
D205/D303

18.1210 (2408)

AUTHORS: Shilova, Ye.I., and Nikitayeva, O.G.

TITLE: Influence of plastic deformation on the weakening processes of the duralumin type alloy Д19 (D19) in the temperature range 175 - 300°C

SOURCE: Fridlyander, I.N., V.I. Dobatkin, and Ye.D. Zakharov, eds. Deformiruyemyye aluminiyevyye splavy; sbornik statey, Moscow, 1961, 124 - 130

TEXT: A study of the structural changes taking place in a solid solution type alloy, under the influence of plastic deformation. Plated sheets of D19 (3.88 % Cu; 1.88 % Mg; 0.7 % Mn; 0.3 % Fe and 0.25 % Si) prepared under industrial conditions were used. For the desired coarse-grained structure the sheets were annealed, before hardening, by heating for 4.5 hours at 380 - 400°C and cooled at a rate of 50°C/hour to 250°C and then in air. The sheets were then heated in a saltpeter bath to 512 - 513°C, held for 15 minutes and quenched in water. They were then adjusted by straightening and stretch-

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Influence of plastic deformation on ...

ing with a total deformation of ~2 %. A portion of the sheets was left without adjustment. After natural ageing of 3 months the sheets were deformed to the extent of 5, 10, 15 and 20 % and heated for different times at 175, 200, 225, 250, 300 and 400°C. Strength limit, yield point, relative elongation, microstructure, electrical resistance and the fine structure were investigated. In the hardened state, deformation has the highest influence on the yield point and a much lower one on the strength limit. The change in relative elongation is diametrically opposed to that of yield point. Heating at the temperatures of the weakening range brings further considerable changes in the mechanical properties. It is shown that the plastic deformation causes two different structural changes which have different effects on the mechanical properties of the heated (in the weakening range of 175 - 300°C) specimens. One structural change is the distortion of the crystalline lattice which causes the decomposition of the solid solution during heating, leading to worse mechanical properties On the other side the plastic deformation leads to the formation of a bloc structure which helps to preserve the high-strength characteristics up to 300°C. The substructural strengthening is more stable to heating than that induced by alloying. The best properties of the

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Influence of plastic deformation on ... S/689/61/000/000/016/018
D205/D303

investigated alloys were achieved at 2 - 5 % deformation. There are 5 figures and 14 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Murakami and Kovano, J. Japan, Inst. Metals, 1957, v. 21, pp. 724 - 728.

X

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20265

S/180/61/000/002/003/012
E073/E535

1.1710A

AUTHORS: Shilova, Ye. I. and Nikitayeva, O.G. (Moscow)

TITLE: Influence of Small Degrees of Plastic Deformation on the Properties of the Aluminium Alloy Д16 (D16) with Various Grain Sizes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1961, No.2, pp.68-71

TEXT: Deformed aluminium alloys which are hardened by heat treatment (quenching followed by natural or artificial ageing) become considerably softer on heating in the temperature range 200 to 250°C. The degree of softening depends on the composition and also on the structure. In this temperature range Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloys show the highest degree of softening, whilst alloys of the system Al-Cu-Mg show the least softening. Slight degrees of deformation in the cold state and a coarse grain structure have a positive influence on strength and the authors of this paper studied the simultaneous influence of these two factors. The investigations were made on sheets of the aluminium alloy D16 (4.6% Cu, 1.38 % Mg, 0.6% Mn, 0.35% Fe and 0.25% Si) from normal

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production batches. After cold rolling to 2 mm, a part of the specimens were annealed for 4.5 hours at 380 to 400°C, cooled with a speed of 50°C/hour to 250°C and then in air. Directly after rolling and after annealing, all the sheets were hardened by heating in a saltpetre bath for 15 min at 500°C, followed by quenching in water. After quenching, the sheets were straightened. All the sheets, including some which had not been straightened, were then tested at room temperature after artificial ageing for 30 days and also at 200, 250 and 300°C. Furthermore, the time to failure at loads of 20, 10 and 4 kg/mm^2, respectively, was determined at 200, 250 and 300°C. Sheets hardened from the cold rolled state differed from those hardened from the annealed state only by the grain size, which was approximately four times smaller for the first than for the second state. Slight deformation of both sheets (ε = 1 to 3%), after hardening, increases the strength by 1 to 1.5 kg/mm^2, the yield point by 2 kg/mm^2 and reduces the relative elongation by 2 to 3 units. For the hardened material, the deformation during straightening has a considerably greater influence on the mechanical properties at elevated temperatures

than it has at room temperature, thereby this influence is greatly affected by the original grain size of the material. Fig.2 shows the influence of the degree of deformation, ε,%, during straighening of sheets quenched from the cold rolled state (continuous lines) and annealed state (dashed lines) on the strength, σ_β, kg/mm^2 at 200, 250 and 300°C for degrees of deformation: 1 - 0%, 2 - 1%, 3 - 2%. Small degrees of deformation have a very positive influence on the long run strength of coarse grain material; considerable differences were encountered between the behaviour of fine grained and coarse grained materials at various temperatures. Fig.3 shows the influence of the degree of deformation, ε,%, during straightening of sheets quenched from the cold rolled (continuous line curves) and the annealed (dashed line curves) states on the long run strength at 200, 250 and 300°C and the stresses 20, 10 and 4 kg/mm^2, respectively. τ, hours is the time to failure of the specimens. The following conclusions are arrived at: in the temperature range in which hardening phases are rejected from the solid solution the loss in hardness is small (200-250°C for the alloy D16). The strength characteristics in short duration and particularly in long

duration runs can be considerably increased by applying coarse grained material with grain sizes of the order of 400 μ^2, which, after quenching, has been straightened by straightening rolls or by stretching with a degree of reduction of 1 to 2%. At temperatures above 270°C coarse grained material which has not been subjected to deformation possesses the highest strength. Coarsening of the grain in cold deformed semifinished products can be produced by quenching from the annealed state. Differing grain sizes can be obtained by controlling the annealing temperature, the heating speed and also the degree of deformation in the cold state prior to annealing or quenching. The strength increase obtained for the Al alloy D16 by means of slight deformation of coarse grained material after quenching, can also be applied for other aluminium alloys. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 15 references: 11 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1960

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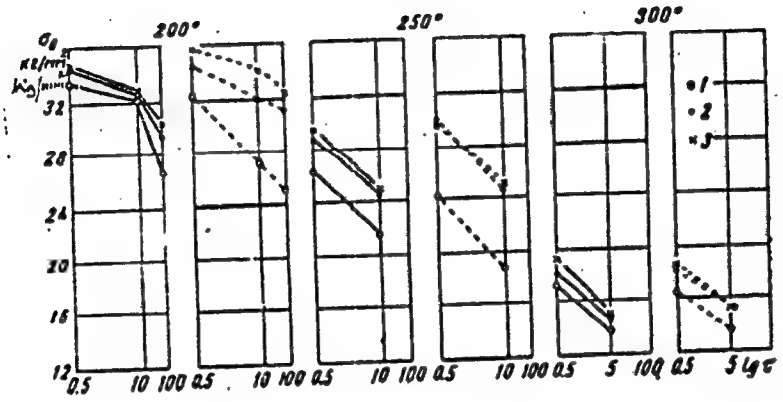
Influence of Small Degrees ...

S/180/61/000/002/003/012
E073/E535

Fig.2



Card 5/6

20265

Influence of Small Degrees ...

S/180/61/000/002/003/012
E073/E535

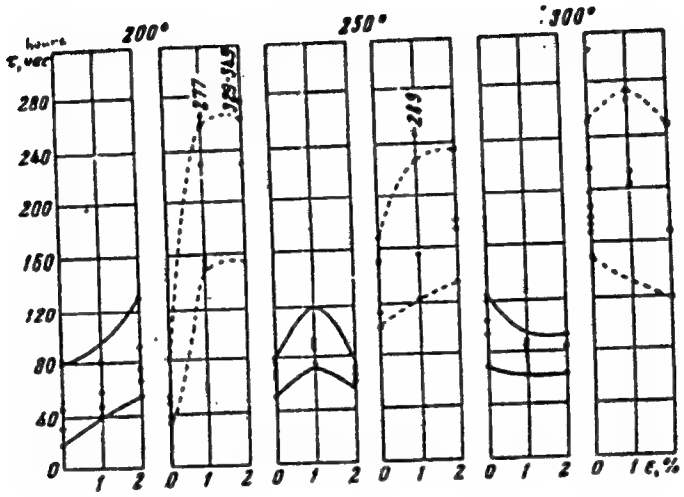


Fig.3

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S/129/62/000/011/005/007
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Shilova, Ye.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Nikitayeva, O.G., Engineer

TITLE: Mechanical properties of the alloy D16 (D16) plate at elevated temperatures

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 11, 1962, 23 - 27

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to determine the mechanical properties of alloy D16 plate as a function of its composition and method of fabrication. The composition of the alloy varied within the following limits (%): 4.12-4.79 Cu, 1.28-1.56 Mg, 0.5-0.6 Mn, 0.3-0.38 Fe and 0.26-0.30 Si. The experimental specimens were tested after one of the following treatments: cold-rolling and solution-treatment with and without subsequent stretching (straightening) operation; annealing and solution-treatment with or without subsequent stretching operation. The experimental work included the following: tensile tests conducted at room temperature on specimens aged naturally for 6-30 days; tensile tests at 200 °C conducted on specimens held at the

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S/129/62/000/011/005/007
E193/E383

Mechanical properties ....

temperature for 0.5-100 hours; tensile tests at 250 °C on specimens held at the temperature for 0.5 - 20 hours; time-to-rupture tests at 200, 250 and 300 °C. Conclusions: 1) Alloys with the alloying-element content near its lower limit have the lowest strength. 2) Plate that has been straightened by stretching after the solution-treatment has a higher UTS and yield point (both at room and elevated temperatures) than material that has been solution-treated only. 3) As long as the plate is stretched after solution-treatment it does not matter whether the material has been cold-rolled or annealed before the solution-treatment: the strength of both types of materials is about the same and higher than that of unstretched plate. 4) Although some plastic strain (about 1% during the stretching operation) is necessary to improve the mechanical properties of the plate, the variation in the degree of plastic deformation (in the 1-3% range) during stretching has little effect on the mechanical properties of the alloy studied. 5) The stretching operation after solution-treatment is the most important factor determining the time-to-rupture of the plate at 200 °C, the beneficial effect of this treatment being much more pronounced in

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coarsely-granular material. 6) The creep properties of the plate at 250 and 300 °C depend much more on its grain size than on the stretching operation. Specimens solution-treated after annealing have a time-to-rupture twice as long as those that have been solution-treated after cold-rolling and, consequently, have grains three to four times smaller than the former material
There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

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SHILOVA, Ye.I.; NIKITAYEVA, O.G.

Recovery phenomena during the aging of duralumin-type alloys.
Issl. splav. tsvet. met. no.3:62-67 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Duralumin--Hardening) (Metals, Effect of temperature on)

SHILOVA, Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKITAYEVA, O.G., inzh.

Mechanical properties of D16 alloy sheets during heating. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.11:23-27 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Aluminum alloys--Testing)
(Metals at high temperatures)

SHILOVA, Ye.I. (Moskva); MESHKOVA, O.V. (Moskva); NIKITAYEVA, O.G. (Moskva); YELKINA, A.G. (Moskva)

Effect of grain size in D16 and D19 alloys on crack formation and the strength of welded joints. Avtom. svar. 15 no.8:14-20 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Nonferrous alloys—Metallography)
(Sheet metal—Welding)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Comparative study of the composition of solutions and lysimetric waters in turf-Podzolic soils. Pochvovedenie no.8:11-23 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Soils—Analysis) (Podzol)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; ZELENOVA, A.F.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Comparative characteristics of the composition of solutions and lysimetric waters in newly reclaimed Podzolic soils. Pochvovedenie no.4:45-59 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Podzol) (Soils--Composition)

KAURICHEV, I.S.; KOMAROVA, N.A.; SKRYNNIKOVA, I.N.; SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Methods for studying the chemical composition of the liquid phase of soil (soil solution). Pochvovedenie no.6:35-47 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Soils--Analysis)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037665 S/2981/64/000/003/0237/0250

AUTHOR: Shilova, Ye. I.; Nikitayeva, O. G.; Kozlovskaya, V. P., Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Heat resistant alloy D 19

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy*ye splavy*, no. 3, 1964. Deformiruyemy*ye splavy* (Malleable alloys), 237-250

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, alloy D 19, heat resistant aluminum alloy, copper admixture, manganese admixture, magnesium admixture, duraluminum, duraluminum mechanical property, duraluminum corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: According to its composition, the heat-resistant aluminum alloy D 19 of the Al-Cu-Mg-Mn system is an intermediate alloy between D 16 and D17, and is intended for sheets, pressed semifinished products, and rivet wire. The alloy contains 3.2-4.3% Cu, 1.8-2.6% Mn, 0.03-0.15% Ti, 0.0005-0.005% Be and no more than 0.3-0.5% Fe or Si, and 0.1% Zn. In the present paper, the authors report the results of a general investigation of the mechanical properties of D 19 alloy semifinished products. Initial studies concerned the influence of natural aging time (0-30 days) on the mechanical properties of quenched sheet specimens having various compositions, i.e.: Cu and Mg at the lower limit; Cu and Mg at the higher limit; Cu at the higher limit and Mg at the lower limit; Cu at the lower

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037665

limit and Mg at the higher limit. Before quenching, the speciments were in the annealed or cold rolled condition. Other tests were made to determine the effect of heating to 200 and 250 C on the mechanical properties at room temperature of sheet specimens with different histories of heat-treatment and strain hardening. The mechanical properties of sheet and wire speciments were also determined at elevated temperatures (up to 300 C). Furthermore, creep rupture tests were performed on sheet specimens at 175-300 C, and zero-to-tension fatigue tests on specimens previously subjected to various heat treatments or strain hardening operations. Rivets of D 19 P and V 95 were tested at repeated zero-to-maximum shear loads at room temperature and at 175 C. Finally, specimens of D 19 and D 16 alloys under various conditions were tested for corrosion resistance in 3% NaCl or or 3% NaCl + 0.1% H_2O_2. On the basis of the results obtained, it was concluded that: the duraluminum type alloy D 19 is a heat-resistant alloy; at temperatures of 20 - 150 C its strength is equal to the strength of D 16 alloy, while at 170-250 C its strength is higher than that of D 16 alloy by approximately 8-10%. Under a repeated static load, the strength of D 19 alloy is similar to that of D 16. Alloy D 19 has a reduced rate of strengthening during natural aging; therefore, cold working operations can be performed with this alloy during a longer period of time (6-8 hours) than with alloy D 16; this property is particularly desirable for riveting material. Products made of alloy D 19, in contrast to D 16, do not exhibit a tendenoy to intergranular corrosion during heating in the temperature range

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150-250 C because of a more favorable phase composition. In this connection, semifinished products of D 19 alloy can be used in the naturally aged condition in structures working at 20-250 C. "The corrosion resistance was determined by Eng. S. M. Ambartsumyan, the tests with repeated shear loads were carried out by Eng. B. F. Bogdanov under the direction of Doct. Tech. Sci. N. I. Marin, and M. F. Akinfiyeva, V. N. Zhuravleva and T. N. Golokhmatova also took part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 04Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6001213 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0178/0187

AUTHORS: Shilova, Yo. I.; Nikitayeva, O. G.; Ambartsumyan, S. M.; Knachkov, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Properties of alloys of the system aluminum--copper--magnesium--manganese

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Metallovedeniye legkikh splavov (Metallography of light alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 178-187

TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase diagram, metal property, welding, alloy / D18 alloy, V65 alloy, D1 alloy, D16 alloy, D19 alloy, VD17 alloy, D19 alloy

ABSTRACT: The strength limit, relative elongation, corrosion stability, fatigue limit, and the tendency towards crack formation during welding of the alloys formed by the system Al-Cu-Mg-Mn were studied. The specimens were prepared in a graphite crucible at 680--690C and were homogenized at 480C for 24 hr. The coefficient of crack formation during welding was calculated according to the formula

$$K = \frac{\Sigma l_{cr}}{\Sigma l_{weld}} \cdot 100,$$

where $\sum l_{cr}$ is the total length of cracks and $\sum l_{weld}$ is the total length of weld. The experimental results are shown graphically (see Fig. 1). The experimental

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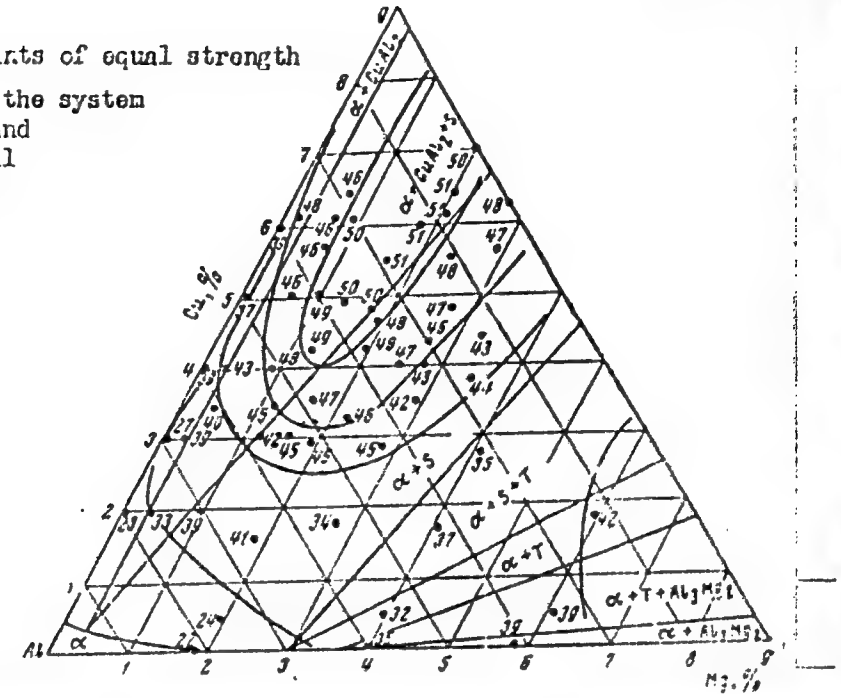
Fig. 1. Curves connecting points of equal strength limit (kg/mm^2) for alloys of the system Al-Cu-Mg-Mn in the tempered and naturally aged state at normal temperature.



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ACC NR: AT6016713

results were compared with the corresponding results for the industrial alloys D16, V65, D1, D19P, VD17, D16, and D19. It was found that alloys containing 3.5—4% Cu and 2.3% or more Mg showed the least tendency towards crack formation. The corrosion stability of alloy containing 3--5% Cu and 0.5--4% Mg is independent of their phase position, i.e., $\alpha + CuAl_2 + S$ or $\alpha + S$. However, intercrystalline corrosion which results from short-time heating to 150C does depend on the nature of the phase composition. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Characteristics of the composition and properties of the solution of Podzolic soil in a spruce-moss forest based on lysimetric data. Pochvovedenie no.9:40-47 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Eighth International Congress of Soil Scientists. Vest. LGU 20 no.21:156-158 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6036439 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/006/0089/0096

AUTHOR: Shilova, Ye. I. (Moscow); Nikitayeva, O. G. (Moscow); Vasil'yeva, Ye. N. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of grain size on the properties of AK4-1 aluminum-alloy sheets

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 6, 1966, 89-96

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, copper, magnesium alloy, nickel containing alloy, metal property, grain size/AK4-1 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: AK4-1 aluminum alloy sheets (1.5 x 1200 x 3000 mm), cold rolled from fully annealed plates of various thicknesses with reductions of 0.5, 10 and 64%, were solution annealed at 525 ± 3C for 15 min and water quenched. One group of sheets was articially aged at 190C for 12 and 24 hr, which produced grain sizes of 22—38 μ. Another group of sheets was naturally aged for 3—720 hr. It was found that the duration of natural aging has little or no effect on the elongation. The yield strength and tensile strength are not affected by aging for up to 15 hr, then increase rather sharply, and after about 48 hr remain on the same level. The mechanical properties, especially yield strength, of naturally and artifically aged specimens increase with the decrease of grain size. The optimal grain size was found to be 30—40 μ, which is obtained by a deformation of 10—15%. Subsequent

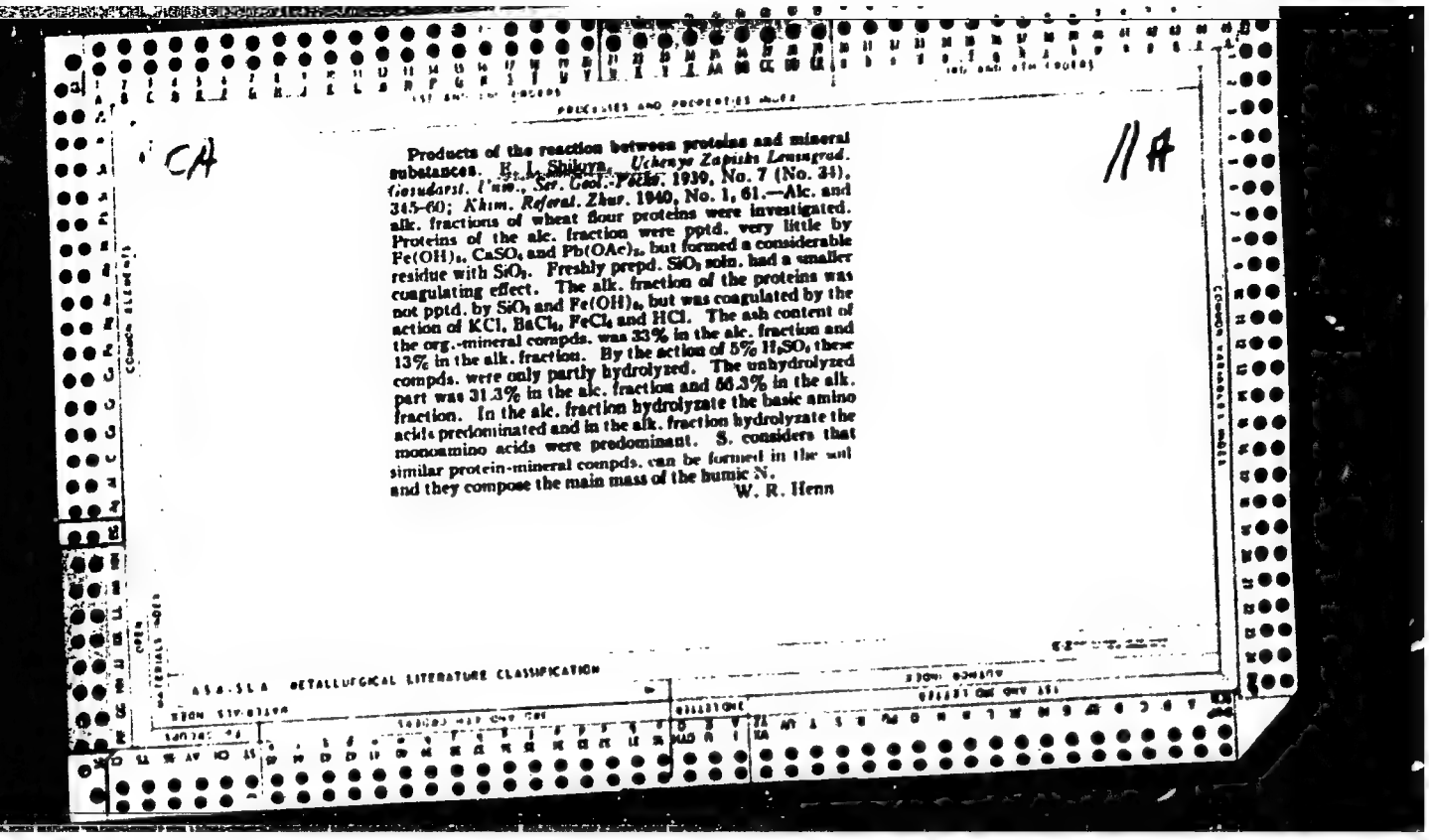
Card 1/2 UDC: 669.715

ACC NR: AP6036439

aging at 125, 150 and 175C for up to 500 hr had little or no effect on room-temperature mechanical properties or the corrosion and stress corrosion resistance. The creep strength increases with increased grain size; 1.5% deformation (stretch leveling of sheets) after solution annealing lowers the creep strength at 125, 150 and 175C. It was also established that the grain size of the alloy sheets greatly affects the critical degree of deformation. Coarser (35—40 μ) grain sizes and finer dispersion of the secondary phase increase the critical degree of deformation from 1.5— 2% to 5% and higher. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun66/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2



CA

11A

Products of the reaction between proteins and mineral substances. E. I. Shikura. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ., Ser. Geol.-Pochv.* 1939, No. 7 (No. 34), 345-60; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 61.—Alc. and alk. fractions of wheat flour proteins were investigated. Proteins of the alc. fraction were pptd. very little by $Fe(OH)_3$, $CaSO_4$ and $Pb(OAc)_2$, but formed a considerable residue with SiO_2. Freshly prepd. SiO_2 soln. had a smaller coagulating effect. The alk. fraction of the proteins was not pptd. by SiO_2 and $Fe(OH)_3$, but was coagulated by the action of KCl, $BaCl_2$, $FeCl_3$ and HCl. The ash content of the org.-mineral compds. was 33% in the alc. fraction and 13% in the alk. fraction. By the action of 5% H_2SO_4 these compds. were only partly hydrolyzed. The unhydrolyzed part was 31.3% in the alc. fraction and 66.3% in the alk. fraction. In the alc. fraction hydrolyzate the basic amino acids predominated and in the alk. fraction hydrolyzate the monoamino acids were predominant. S. considers that similar protein-mineral compds. can be formed in the soil and they compose the main mass of the humic N.

W. R. Henn

SHILOVA, Ye.I., dots.

P.A. Kostychev, one of the founders of Russian soil science.
Vest. LGU 3 no.12:118-127 D '48. (MIRA 12:9)
(Kostychev, Pavel Andreevich, 1845-1895)

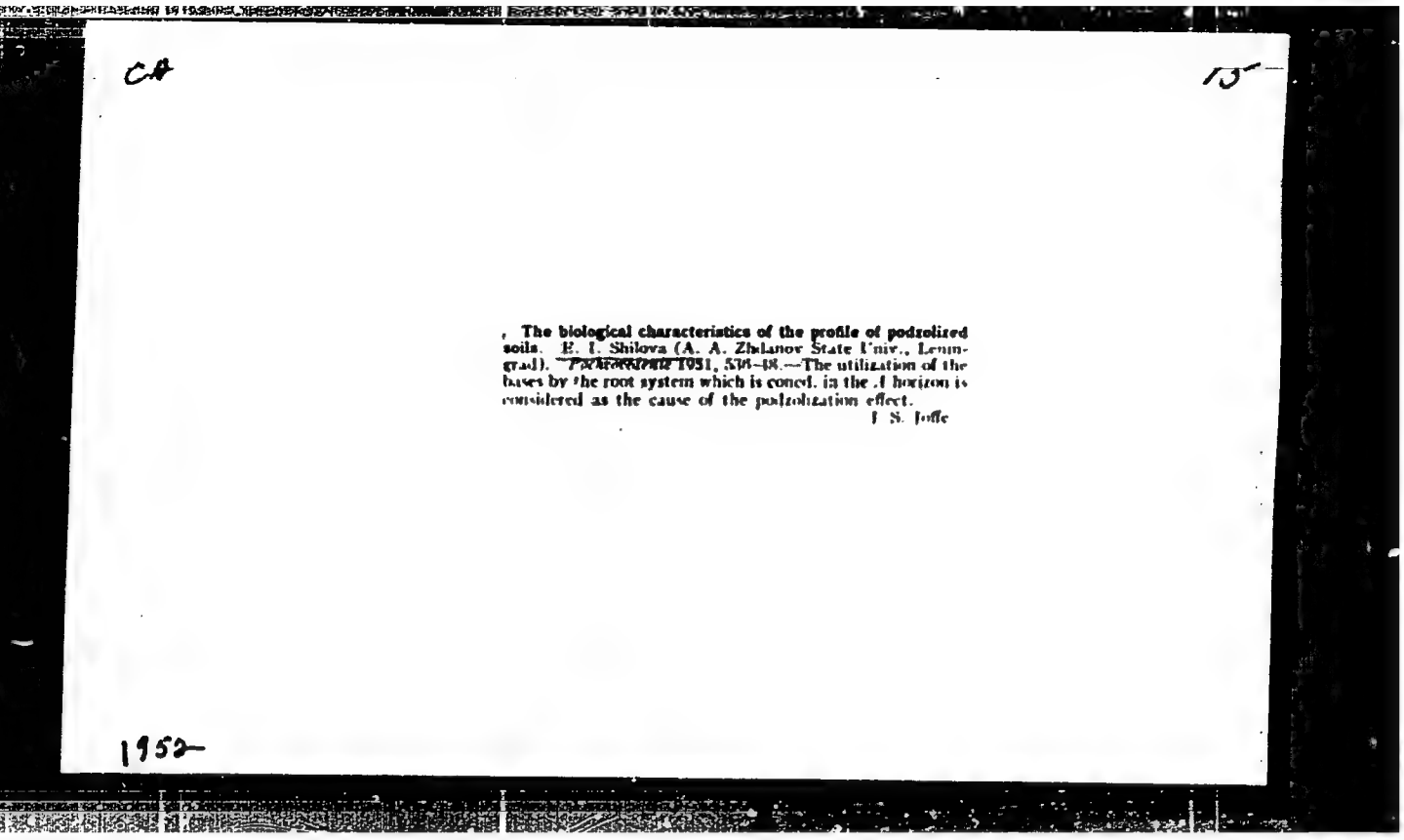
SHILOVA, YE. I. PA 151T107

USSR/Science - Soil Science Oct 49
Fauna, Soil

"Characteristics of Methods for Calculating the Numbers and Sizes of Fauna," Ye. I. Shilova, L. V. Zhurik, Chair of Experimental Soil Sci, Leningrad State U, 7½ pp

"Pochvoved" No 10

Study of available methods for counting various groups of soil fauna--hand picking, washing the soil in sieves, extraction in "Tul'gren's" apparatus--shows sieve method permits fullest count. Hand method counts largest forms, but few of fine numerically predominant forms--Apterygota and Acarina. Extraction method counts Acarina and insect grubs, but not Enchytraeidae, Chironomidae larvae, and Apterygota. All the methods can be used to calculate



CA

15

, The biological characteristics of the profile of podzolized soils. E. I. Shilova (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). [illegible] 1951, 538–48.—The utilization of the bases by the root system which is concd. in the A horizon is considered as the cause of the podzolization effect.

I. S. Joffe

1952

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Method of direct observation of the microflora of the rhizosphere.
Vest.Len.un. 10 no.1:43-53 Ja '55 (MLRA 8:4)
(Soil microorganisms)

SHILOVA,Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA,K.B.

Some characteristics of the rhizospheres of clover and timothy. Vest.Len.un. 10 no.4:17-24 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Rhizosphere microbiology)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KREYER, K.G.

Carbon dioxide of the soil solution and its role in soil formation. [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.7:65-72 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina gosuniversitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Soil formation) (Carbon dioxide)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

More on the necessity of a critical attitude toward Academician V.R. Vil'iams theory of the indivisible nature of the process of soil formation [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 12 no.9:33-42 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Vil'iams, Vasilii Robertovich, 1863-1939)
(Soil formation)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Qualitative composition of lysimeter waters of virgin and cultivated Podzolic soils based on data of five-year observations [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.1:86-97 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.

(Podzol) (Minerals in soil)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Present state of the problem of soil evolution and methods of studying it. Report No.1. Vest.LGU 14 no.15:26-35 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Soil formation)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Evolution of the exchange of matter in the biosphere. Report No.2.
Vest. LGU 15 no.3:41-55 '60. (MIRA 13:1)
(Paleontology)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

Evolution of the exchange of matter and energy in the biosphere. Report No.3: Latitudinal zonality and saturation of the biosphere with oxygen resulting from the development of life in the Pre-Quaternary period and principal conditions of its recent manifestation. Vest LGU 15 no.9:37-50 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

(PALEONTOLOGY)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Seasonal dynamics in the chemical composition of lysimeter waters of Podzolic silt loam soils[with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.3:36-47 Mr '61. (MIRA: 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Podzol) (Soil moisture)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Comparative specification of the composition of solutions and the lysimetric waters of highly podzolized soils of spruce-oxalis forests. Pochvovedenie no.8:74-81 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Podzol--Analysis)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Dynamics of infiltration and qualitative composition of water measured by a lysimeter in sandy soil with surface Podzol. Vest. LGU 16 no. 6:106-117 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Soil percolation)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.

V.I. Vernadskii and the problem of the development of the biosphere. Vest. LGU 17 no.9:5-21 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Vernadsii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)
(Biology—Philosophy)

S/806/62/000/003/006/018

AUTHORS: Shilova, Ye.I., Nikitayeva, O.G.

TITLE: On the "recovery" phenomenon in the aging of Duralumin-type alloys.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniye splavov tsvetnykh metallov. no.3. 1962, 61-67.

TEXT: The paper describes experimental evidence on the appearance of the "recovery" phenomenon, i.e., a lowering of the hardness and strength of a naturally-aged Duralumin-type material upon short-term heating to 200-300°C to the values first observed directly after quenching, a lowering which upon subsequent aging is recovered again. It is postulated that the "recovery" state of Duralumin is not structurally identical with the freshly-quenched state. Д16 (D16) and Д19 (D19) sheet material (compositions listed) were tested in two states: (I) quenched, 2%-straightened, and cold-rolled; (II) tempered and quenched without straightening. Specimens of both batches were tested immediately after water quench and after 5-day natural aging. Experimental short-term high-T soaking in a saltpeter bath lasted 30, 60, 120, 240, and 360 sec at 200°C; 0, 20, 45, and 60 sec at 250°; 0, 10, 20, and 40 sec at 300°. These times were in addition to a warm-up period of 15-20 sec. Specimens were then water-cooled at 20-25° and one-half buried in snow (to maintain the freshly-quenched condition) and one-half exposed to aging in air. Test results (over-full-page tabulations) show that an up-to-6-min 200° heating of D16

Card 1/2

...-language Soviet

ASSOCIATION: None given.

SHILOVA, Ye.S.

Spread and stationary distribution of the gerbil [Meriones erythrourus Gray] in the Northern Aral Sea region. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 58 no.2:3-7 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Aral Sea Region--Jerboas)

SHILOVA, YE.S.

KRYLOVA, K.T.; SHILOVA, Ye.S.; SHILOV, M.N.

Characteristics of the ecology of the jird (Rhombomys opimus Licht.) during the winter period in the northern Aral Sea region. Biul.MOIP Otd.biol. 59 no.2:3-14 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Aral Sea region--Rodentia) (Rodentia--Aral Sea region)

SHILOVA, Ye.S.

Wintering habits of Ancistrodon halys. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 61 no.4: 86-87 Jl-Ag '56. (MIRA 10:8)
(ARAL SEA REGION--SERPENTS)
(ANIMALS, HABITS AND BEHAVIOR OF)

SHILOVA, Ye.S.

Territorial distribution of burrows of some carnivorous mammals and their relation with the colonies of the greater gerbil. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 65 no.5:139-140 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ARAL SEA REGION--ANIMALS, HABITATIONS OF)

KRYLOVA, K.T.; VARSHAVSKIY, S.N.; SHILOVA, Ye.S.; SHILOV, M.N.; PODLESSKIY, G.I.; KOMARDINA, M.G.

Characteristics of interspecific contact in colonies of the greater gerbil (Rhombomys opimus Licht.) in the northern part of the Aral Sea region. Zool. zhur. 40 no.3:434-446 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Aral Sea Anti-Plague Station and Aral Branch of the Moscow Society of Naturalists.
(Aral Sea region—Gerbils as carriers of disease)

ROTSHIL'D, Ye.V.; SHILOV, M.N.; SMIRIN, V.M.; SHILOVA, Ye.S.

Surface food supply piles of the greater gerbil (Rhombomys opimus Licht.). Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.6:43-50 N-D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(ARAL SEA REGION--GERBILS)
(ANIMALS, FOOD HABITS OF)

KVYATKEVICH, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ARBUZOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: KRASIKOVA, Z.N.; NASYROVA, Sh.I.; SOLOV'YEV, N.S.; SHILOVA, Z.F.; ZAYTSEVA, L.V.; KOROTKOVA, L.N.; KONYLKIN, A.F.; GLAMAZDA, V.P.; LOZHKINA, V.T.

New simplified method of leather drying and moisturizing. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. 3:43-58 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Kvyatkevich). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Arbuzov). Rekomendovana kafedroy mashin i avtomatov Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Leather--Drying)

1. SHILOVA-VRASKOVA, S. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Hedgehogs

7. Feeding of hedgehogs (Erinaceus europaeus L.) in the southern forests. Zool. zhur 31 no. 6 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

SHILOVA, V. A.

Woodpeckers

Role of the woodpecker Dendrocopus major in the southern forests of the European U.S.S.R. Zool.Zhur. Ural.Biol. 5" no.4, 1962.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1962. Unclassified.

SHILOVA-KRASSOVA, S.A.

Activity of insectivorous birds in areas of mass propagation of harmful forest insects. Zool.zhur. 32 no.5:955-963 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy institut Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova. (Birds) (Forest insects)

SHILOVA-KRASSOVA, S.A.

Birds in the fight against pine pests. Priroda 42 no.9:116-117 S '53.
(MLRA 6:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (Birds--Food) (Pine-moth)

FLINT, V.Ye.; SHILOVA-KRASSOVA, S.A.

Method of observing a flock of titmice. Zool.zhur. 34 no.6:1386-1388 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

(Titmice)

SHILOVA-KRASSOVA, S.A.

Experimental use of starlings for the control of cockchafers in forests of shelterbelt districts. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 60 no.1:47-50 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Starlings) (Cockchafers)

SHILO [illegible]-DEKHANIK, R. S.

"The Inaccuracies of X-Ray Diagnosis in Stomatology" Stomatologiya, No. 2, 1949.

ZHDGENIDZE. Georgiy Artem'yevich ,prof.; SHILOVA-MEKHANIK, Rakhil' Solomonovna, dotsent; SVIRIDOV, S.A., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[X-ray diagnosis of diseases of the teeth and jaws; a textbook for doctors and students]Rentgenodiagnostika zabolevanii zubov i cheliustei; posobie dlia vrachei i studentov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 283 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zedgenidze).
(TEETH--RADIOGRAPHY) (JAWS--RADIOGRAPHY)

SHILOVETS, D. P.

Manufacture of welded and riveted steel structures: textbook Izd. 2., dop. i perer Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955. 194 p. (55-35573)

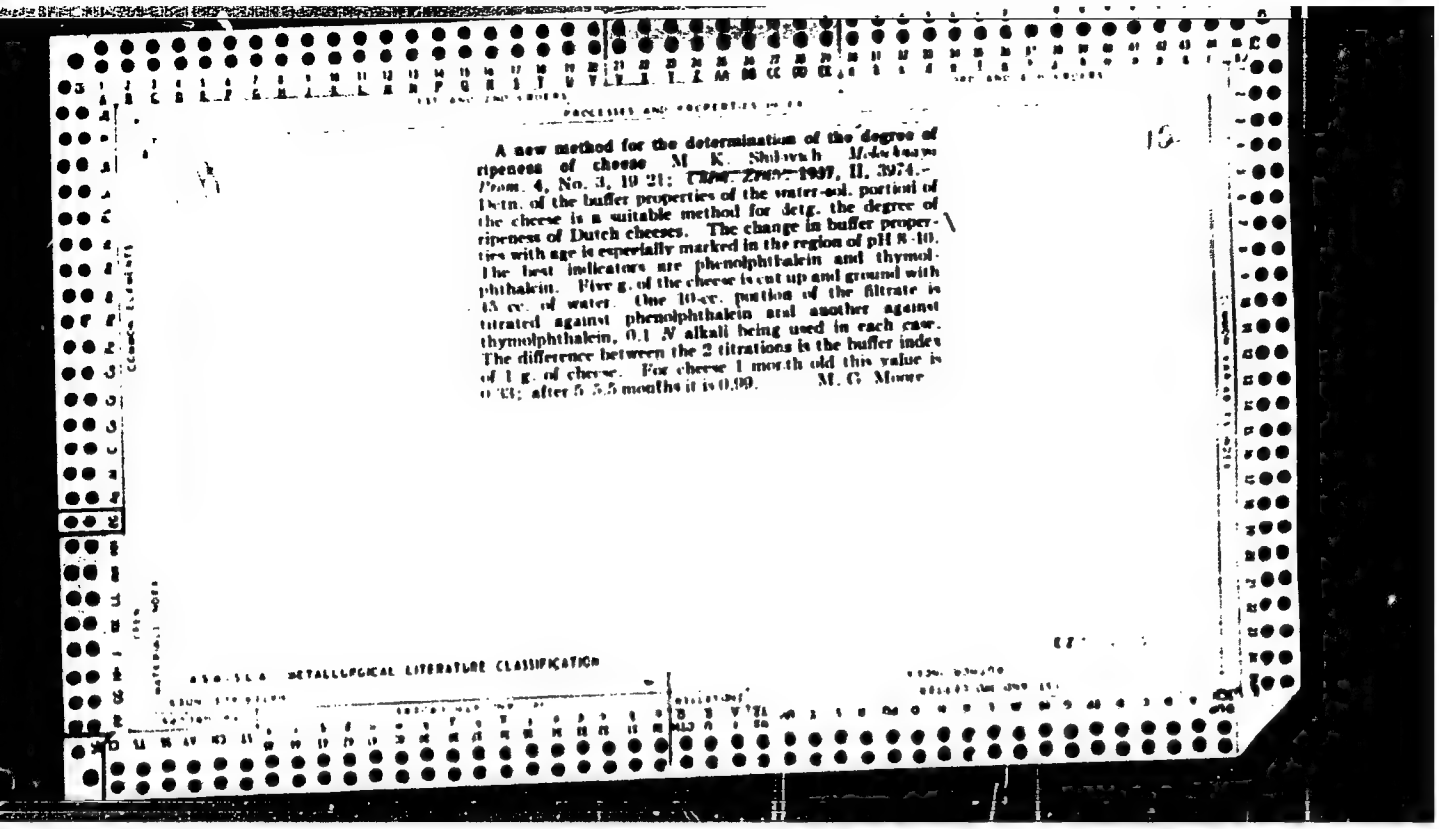
TA684.S53 1955

1. Steel, Structural.

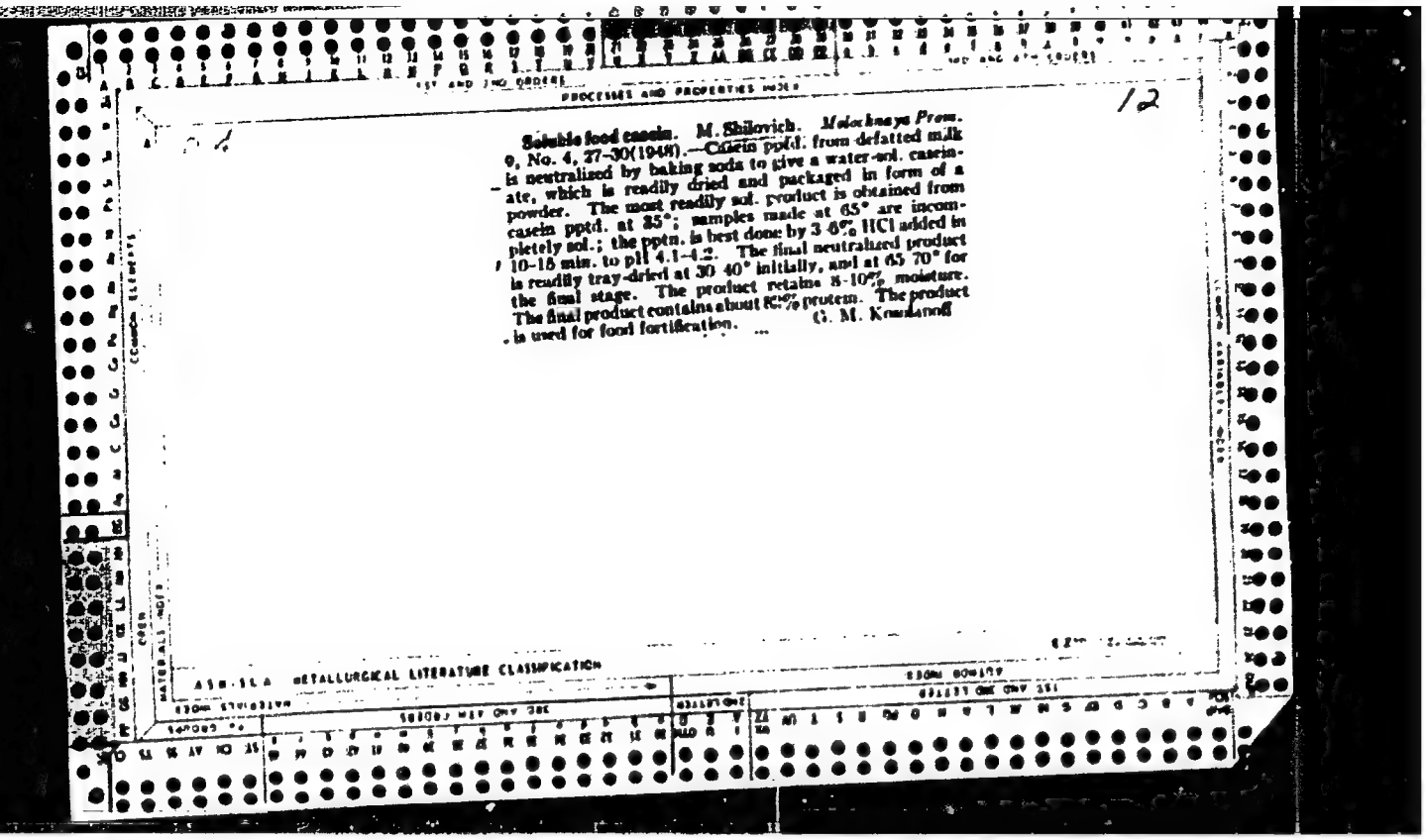
SHILOVICH, I.V.

Zootechnician and veterinarian. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.11:91 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Stock and stockbreeding)



A new method for the determination of the degree of ripeness of cheese M. K. Shilovich *Molochnaya Prom.* 4, No. 3, 19-21; *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, II, 3974.—Detn. of the buffer properties of the water-sol. portion of the cheese is a suitable method for detg. the degree of ripeness of Dutch cheeses. The change in buffer properties with age is especially marked in the region of pH 8-10. The best indicators are phenolphthalein and thymolphthalein. Five g. of the cheese is cut up and ground with 45 cc. of water. One 10-cc. portion of the filtrate is titrated against phenolphthalein and another against thymolphthalein, 0.1 *N* alkali being used in each case. The difference between the 2 titrations is the buffer index of 1 g. of cheese. For cheese 1 month old this value is 0.43; after 5 5.5 months it is 0.99. M. G. Mowe

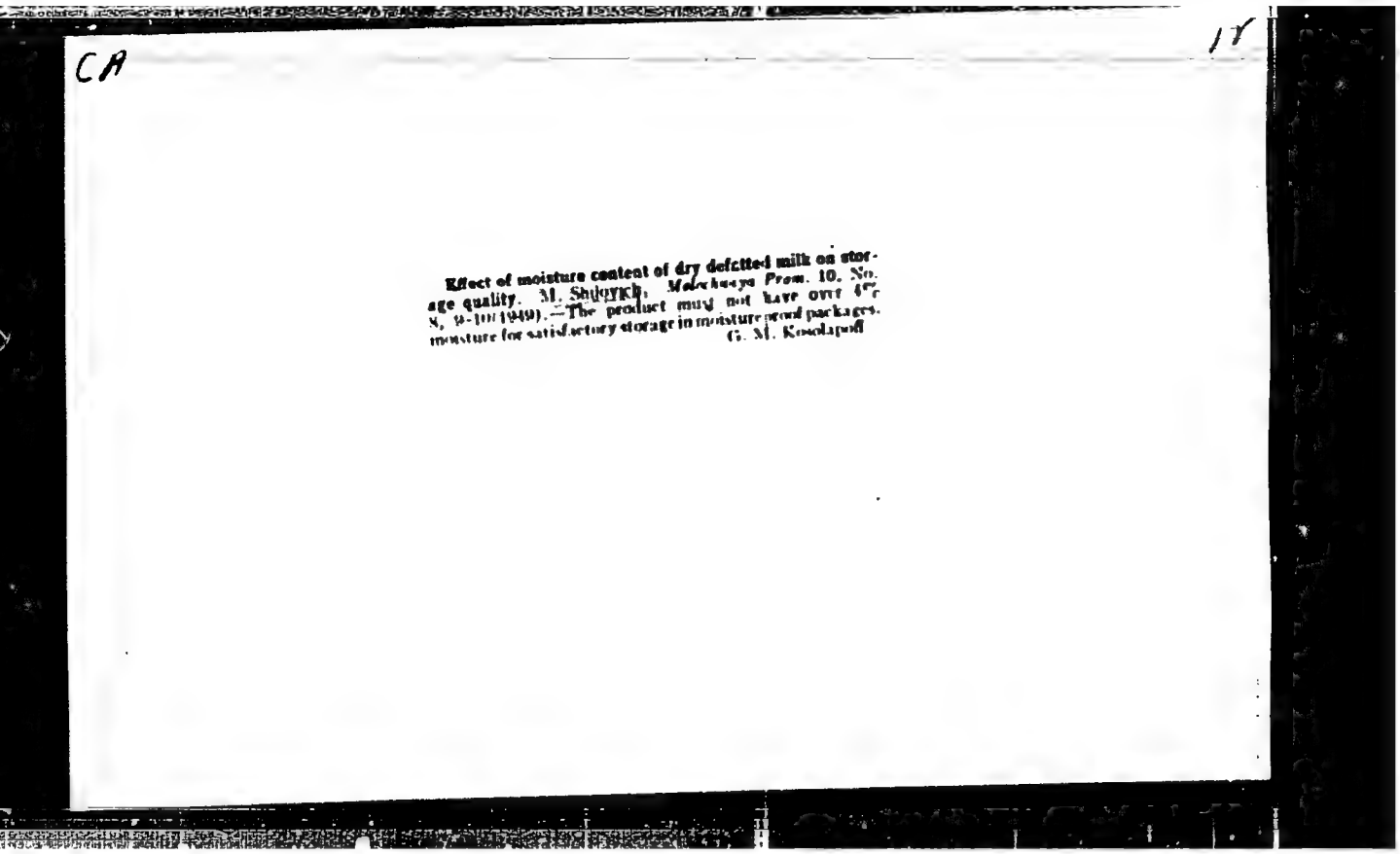


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

12

Soluble food casein. M. Shilovich. *Molochnaya Prom.* 9, No. 4, 27–30(1948).—Casein pptd. from defatted milk is neutralized by baking soda to give a water-sol. caseinate, which is readily dried and packaged in form of a powder. The most readily sol. product is obtained from casein ppt'd. at 35°; samples made at 65° are incompletely sol.; the pptn. is best done by 3 6% HCl added in 10–15 min. to pH 4.1–4.2. The final neutralized product is readily tray-dried at 30 40° initially, and at 65 70° for the final stage. The product retains 8–10% moisture. The final product contains about 85% protein. The product is used for food fortification. ... G. M. Kondratieff

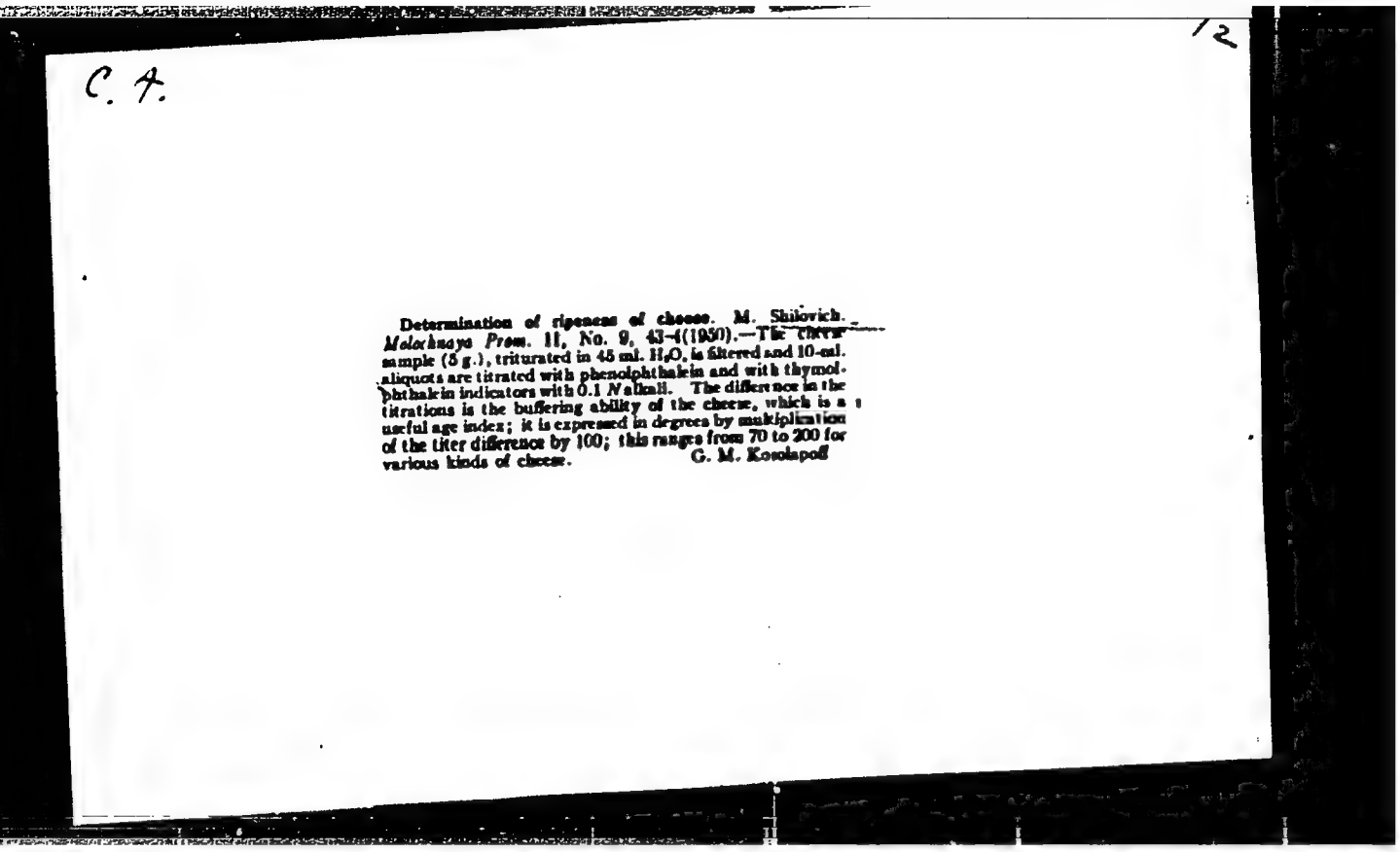
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

17

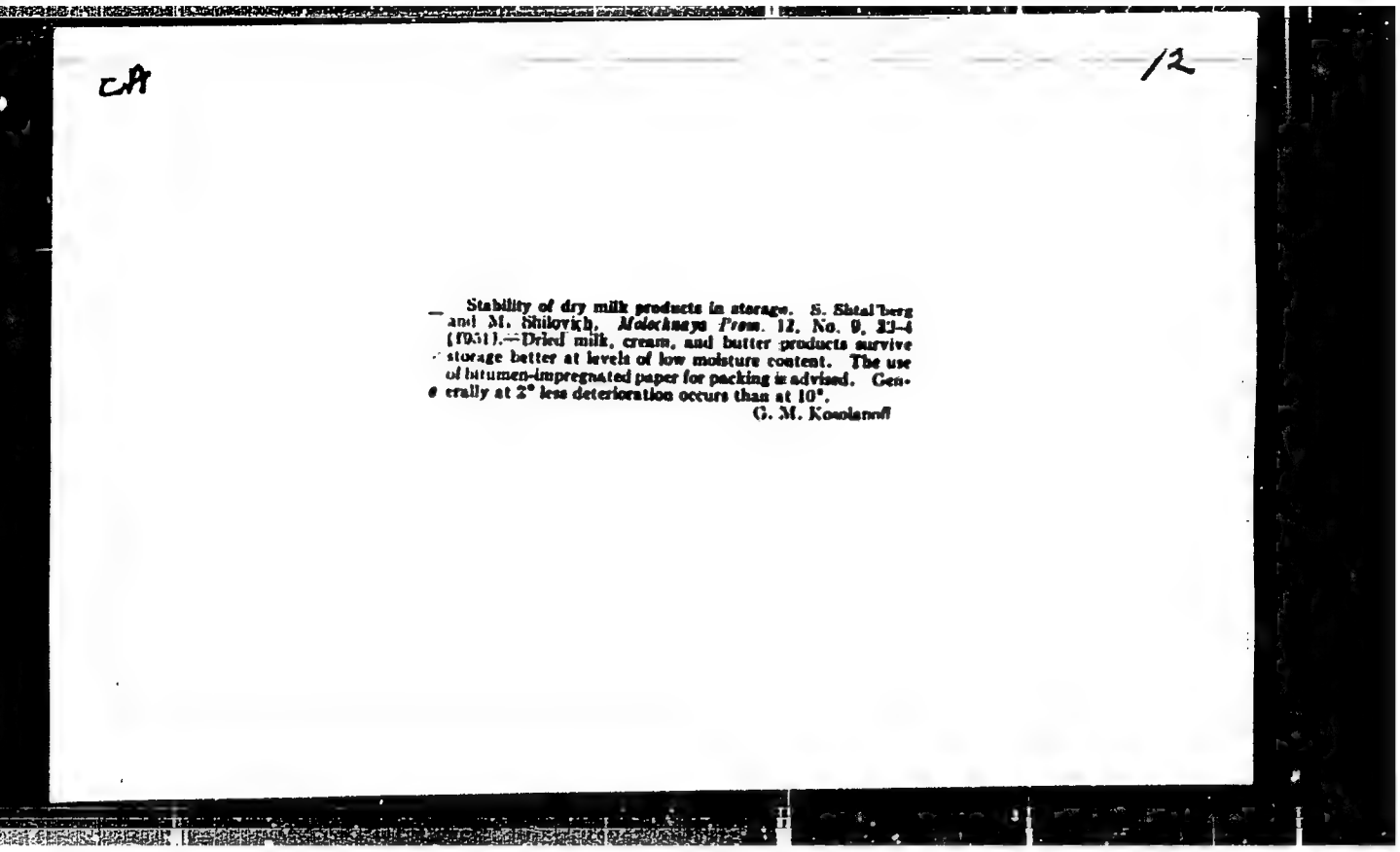
Effect of moisture content of dry defatted milk on storage quality. M. Shipyrkh. *Molochnaya Prom.* 10, No. 8, 9-10(1949).—The product must not have over 4% moisture for satisfactory storage in moisture-proof packages.
G. M. Kosolapoff



12

C. A.

Determination of ripeness of cheese. M. Shilovich. *Molochnaya Prom.* 11, No. 9, 43–4 (1950).—The cheese sample (5 g.), triturated in 45 ml. H_2O, is filtered and 10-ml. aliquots are titrated with phenolphthalein and with thymolphthalein indicators with 0.1 *N* alkali. The difference in the titrations is the buffering ability of the cheese, which is a useful age index; it is expressed in degrees by multiplication of the titer difference by 100; this ranges from 70 to 200 for various kinds of cheese. G. M. Kosolapoff



CA

12

— Stability of dry milk products in storage. S. Shtal'berg and M. Shilovich. *Molochnaya Prom.* 12, No. 9, 23–4 (1951).—Dried milk, cream, and butter products survive storage better at levels of low moisture content. The use of bitumen-impregnated paper for packing is advised. Generally at 2° less deterioration occurs than at 10°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SHILOVICH, M.; KORNILOVA, O.

Dairy Products - Analysis and Examination

Expeditious method for determining solubility of dried milk products. Mol. prom. 13 no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 Unclassified.

1. KARUNINA, L., SHILOVICH, M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Milk - Analysis and Examination

7. Testing the methods for quickly determining the quantity of protein in milk. Moloch prom. No 2 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

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5 words

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Examination of cream and cottage cheese for the pasteurization (temperature) of the starting material. M. Shilovich and O. Kornilova. *Molochnaya Prom.* 14, No. 9, 34–5 (1953).—Qual. methods based on the thermal inactivation of peroxidase and phosphatase are described for detg. whether the milk and cream used had been flash-heated to 80–85° (at 75° for 10 min.) or held at 63° for 30 min. *Peroxidase test:* Weigh 2 g. of cream or cheese into a test tube and dil. the samples with 2 and 4 ml. of distd. water, resp., add either 5 drops of a special KI-starch reagent and 1 drop of 2% H_2O_2 soln. (I), or 1 ml. of 2% soln. of benzidine in alc. and 1–2 drops of 3% H_2O_2 (II) and shake the samples briefly. Instantaneous appearance of a blue color in I and of greenish blue in II indicate the presence of peroxidase. A fresh KI-starch reagent should be prepd. when a blue color develops in boiled control within 2 min. *Phosphatase test:* Dil. cream or cheese samples (approx. 2 g.) with 2 ml. of water and 4 ml. of 0.1*N* alkali, resp., add 1 ml. of phenolphthalein phosphate soln. (0.1 g. of substrate in 80 ml. of 1.0*N* NH_4OH + 20 ml. of 1.0*N* NH_4Cl) and mix well. Incubate the samples for 30 min. in a water bath at 40–45°. Appearance of the rose-like color within 10–30 min. indicates the presence of phosphatase. V. N. K.

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Title: Determination of the Moisture Content of Dairy Products by Means of the Apparatus Designed by Chizhova

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Abstract: Tests of the apparatus designed by Chizhova (Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1955, 49319) have shown its suitability for a rapid determination of the moisture content of non-fat and fat-containing pot cheese, sweet and salted milk curd products, acidulous paste, whole and non-fat dry milk, dry cream, concentrated milk and cream containing sugar and in concentrated sterilized milk without sugar. 4-5 g of the dairy product are placed into a paper bag, that has been dried and weighed, and are dried therein: pot cheese, acidulous paste and

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Case of spontaneous pneumothorax in flight. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:83 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(PNEUMOTHORAX)